THENESSER -- Wane Mobels in the North are obarging that the amendment did not legally pass the Legislature The Lebanon Herald seems to concede that it did. It says: The revolution at have at last consummated their Aelish igns in passing the Constitutional amendment. We are a that the Legislature of no other Southern State will follow disgraceful example of Tennessee."

The Memphis correspondent of The Cincinnati Conserval

skee this important statement: It may be well to said that a movement is on foot in this ty, directed by Mr. Walker and Tar dealence, to overturn a State Government and remodel the Constitution. In der so do this, these gentlement of late have crimed a wonerful degree of motoration, and at lest have taken hold of the Philadelphia Convention. They would strongthen their haracter by devotion to the President, who, having created as State Government, might oppose its overthrow. The colored citizens of Memphia have eleuted 13 delegate

es of resolutions, of which the following is a sample:
That the measures and policy of the present Congress for
setablishing of an enduring domestic pance and harmony,
restoring the recently reballions States to practical relawith the Government, as members of the Union, are, in
with the Government, as members of the Union, are, in
with the third of the Covernment with the covernment of the Covernment o

The Econsville Journal in noting the renominaby the Confederate Democracy of W. E. Niblack for Con

SSYLVANIA -No Union nomination had been last accounts in the Twentieth District, although the

the 1st, a letter to The Philadelphia Press save that re not more than 400 is attendance at the Hall, while.

on. Samuel A. Purviance, a member of the ity from the Union party or any of its delegated

trust he holds.

New York.-A Convention is to be held in Buf-10, to elect delegates to Philadelphia. The loyal the vicinity of Little Neck, Queens County, are assituation of President Lincoln. For that course he has that the egrolution of all Union men of whatever party, and us feel outraged that a loyal and every-way satisfactory official was removed to make place for this offender

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Boston Post intimates that the Hoe. George Ashmun will be President of the Fancuit Hall Johnson Convention of August 6. The first signer to a call in Quincy, Mass., for a caucus to send delegates to the Johnson Convention, August 8, is John Q. Adams, a son of our Minis-

KANAS. - The Kansas State Journal says:

As THE NEW YORK THEN ME has seen fit to denounce the thieven who have ren Kansan politics to a great extent in the part hardery of the State, will that journal have the kindness to state that there is at least one honest man in Kansan. Major the that there is at least one hopest man in Assista.

As our newly appointed Senator, is a man of unawerving tegrity and increased homesty. He entered the army a poor man, and it is believed, come out of it a poor man. Money is this recommendation. He stands activity upon his excellent resonal character and unblemished reputation as a man of

personal character and unblemished reputation as a man of honor and integrity. Ohto.—The Chicago Tribune takes the following view of the political horizon in Ohio:

view of the political horizon in Ohio:
Looking the State of Ohio all ever carefully, and making due allowance for any bread-and-butter detections that may occur, we come to the conclusion that the Republicans will shed to members of Congress, and the Copperheads two, with one district (Bolann's) doubtful. The Republican majority on the popular vote will not fall much short of 50.60. The thorressed amajority on the "Western Lewerve" will far more than make agood any losses in other parts of the State. The cambaian will be short, sharp and desirve, and the Copper-Johnson party will come out of the contest badly smosted.

ILLINOIS .- John D. Strong of Jacksonville, being appointed Postmaster, telegraphed to Washington that he was not a supporter of "My Policy," and could not accept office at the hands of the President. Gen. Edward Ketchell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh District. The Richland County Union voters have recently passed a series of resolutions, of which the following

are samples:

Revolved. That the punishment to be inflicted upon Robels should be determined by loyal men and not by the Robels incomercies.

Revolved. That the Robels have no rights to seats in Congress or to third any office of prote of trust under the Government of the United States.

Resident. That we induce the recent "Constitutional Amend-ment" submitted by Congress to the overal States.

Recovered That "treasum must be made editors," but that it cannot be made editors by giving Rebels sears to Congress, nor by feeding Jeffer-ter Davis on pushed eggs and fried cysters. Missouri.-A meeting of Union soldiers was held

in St. Louis to form a Union Soldiers' League and elect delegates to attend a Soldiers' Convention August 10, the anniver sary of the battle of Wilson's Creek. The following resolutions We, the undersigned, soldidiers of the army of the Union hereby accounts ourselves together as members of the Union Soldiers League of Missouri

of Missouri.

We propose to use our best endeavors:
First. To secure to the country the legitimate fruits of our vintory over rebellion.

Second. To bring about an equalisation of all bounties.
Third. To obtain from the Covernment elequate support for the vidows and orphane of our decessed comrades.

Fourth. To obtain from the Government of the United States, and from that of our own State, provisions for the maintenance of mainted and disabled soldiers.

Fifth. To support Congress in opposition to the policy of our presence Executive, who, is our opinion, is siming to reconstruct the relaction instead of the Union.

Southerton Congress.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION .- The Atlanta, Ga., New

Era objects to the terms of the Philadelphia Convention, and

We therefore propose a General Union Convention of the Southern States, to meet in Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, or some central point, between this and the 14th of August next, for the purpose of giving expression to Southern sentiment, and cooperating with any new party that may arise, seeking the cestoration of the Union upon constitutional principles." estoration of the Union upon constitutional principles."

DELAWARE.—The State Convention of the Union

party of Delaware will be held in the hall of the House of Bapresentatives at Dover, on Wednesday, August 8, for the purpose of sominating candidates for Governor and Representatives in Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Convention. An Atlan-

Among the distinguished arrivals during the past week we flad the name of Delaware's favorite son, James Riddle, eaq., 'who, it is reported, will be the next Union candidate for Goraror of that State. He is a plain, unnearming man, nearly 50 years of age, with a benevolent cast of features.

Wheeling Intelligencer quotes a Richmond paper which urges the starting of a Senthern "book concern," and the mailishing of each maneinglosy as will outirely obvises the nonesity

of onling upon the North for anything, and says:

The writer in The Bhig in a more Dan Quixote. He is simply contributing to feed a prejudice already smealed enough. Manufactures do not spring up in the way he suggests. They start and grow after the fashion of our experience here in Wheeling. We must first have a day of small things. Great enterprises grow out of little cores. Practical men must start them, not theorists. The capital must be managed by those who come up from the excitage trudiments of the business in each department, and not by those who come in, or come down, on the bunt of a speculative occupation. The project of a lot of penniless, broken-down Virginia abstractionsis, competing with the rich, intelligents, economical and laborium people of the North, is worthy of a ridiculous cartoon in Punch. Nothing short of the amient penul of John Leech could do it justice.

Col. William B. Thomas, Collector of the Port of of oaking upon the North for anything, and says:

Col. WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia whose removal was recently proposed by the President, has written a letter to the merchants who protested

have remained to the present time

The Political Canvass.

HARRISHUNG Pa., July 26, 1868.

definite aspect. Thus far there is very slight division in any one of the Congressional districts. O'Neil in the Hd, Myers in the Hd, and Kelley in the IVth Districts, will be renominated and undoubtedly reelected, although in each of the districts efforts are being made through the influence of Senator Cowan and his instru-ments to encourage the Johnson candidates. Milward, who represented the Spring Garden District from 1855 to take the hazard of the game against Kelley. But whether this is so or not, both these districts will be represented by their present members. Although the Copperhead opto Kelley is extremely violent-particularly since he voted against the admission of Tennessee on the ground that the colored people were not allowed to vote by Constitutional provision-they fear an encounter with him since didate, in the last Congressional canvass. You will reco lect that Northrup challenged Kelley to discuss the political issues. The result was the most overwhelming destruction of a political demagogue ever known in his

destruction of a political demagogue ever known in history. The debates were held in Spring Garden Hall, and were attended by thousands, and ended in the completest triumph for Kelley.

It is not so certain whether Thayer will be renominated in the Vth or Chester thill District. Broomall in the VIIth, or Chester and Delaware Districts, will certainly be returned. You will remember that there has been a long altenation between the friends of Hickman and Broomall in this district, growing out of causes nunceessary to recapitulate; but Mr. Broomall's course has been so firm in the present Congress that Hickman's friends are new foremest in urging his recommation. Of course the name of Thaddeus Seevens in Lancaster County controls everything. Nowhere is the word of any one man so much the law for thousands. Inconceivably assailed and misrepresented, he is not only the strongest man in his own district with his political friends, but always re-

crives a large Democratic vote.

The peculiar power of Mr. Stevens at his own home can be realized by any one who studies his course in Congress. In the House a most rigid and exacting partisan, he freprobably be placed in nomination as the candidate for the XLth Congress. This district, properly handled, should return a Republican.

XLth Congress. This district, properly handled, about return a Republican.

In the XVII:b, Barker (Republican) will be superceded by Morril of the same politics. Barker has been a faithful and earnest representative, but Morril's remarkable ability and great personal strength made it necessary that he should be selected. It would be a shame if he did not carry this district by a large majority. In the XVIIIth, Stephen F. Wilson has already been renominated, and will undoubtedly be returned. The same is true of Gleoni W. Schofield in the XIXth District. Culver, the representative from the XXth District, the founder of Reno Cityhas not been seen in the House for many months, and will be succeeded by a gentleman of similar politics. The district is largely Republican, and deserves an able and honest representative.

rict is largely Republican, and deserves an aole and honest representative.

Gen. Moorhead and Thomas Williams will be both returned from the XXII and XXIIId Districts, composed, respectively, of the Pittsburgh and Alleghany Districts. George V. Lawrence, present member from the XXIVth District, has already been put up for reelection. This district is close, but Mr. Lawrence is confident of success. From this glance at the political field, you can easily perceive that there is little dissension in the Union ranks in this State. The contest for United States Senator will create excitement but no division. Where there is so much harmony on principle, there is little danger of division about individuals. The course of Congress has complètely consolidated the party, and no man can be returned either to the popular or higher branch of the National Legislature who does not openly sympathize with

vision about individuals. The course of Congress has completely consolidated the party, and no man can be returned either to the popular or higher branch of the National Legislature who does not openly sympathize with the stern Congressional majorities.

There is a fair chance for heating Strouse in the Schnylkill District, and for electing a Republican in the Wilkesharre District, now represented by Dennison. There is dissatisfaction among the Irish in both. Whether it will last remains to be seen. The Schuylkill District ought to be carried. In the days of James H. Campbell, when it was composed of the same counties, the Democrats were generally beaten; but latterly, owing to the increase of the foreign vote in Schuylkill county, and some waxt of industry in Lebanon, the Copperheads have succeeded.

John Covode has received the Republican nomination in the XXIst District, now represented by Dawson, and composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, and Fayette—two Democrats and one Republican. As Covode is the most energetic worker in the State, and is armed with a thousand advantages crowing out of his knowledge of men and polities, he will give any opposition candidate a hard chase. I understand that Dawson declines, and it is evident that his party will require a younger and more active man to cope with the keen energetic and devoted Republican candidate. At the very worst the delegation will stand as it does in the present Congress with, as I have said, reasonable chances for two out of three of the districts now represented by the opposition.

Military Proclamation in Kansas.

The Major-General commanding the Kansas State Militia has issued the following circular in view of threatened Indian difficulties. The Leavenworth Bulletin thinks its ten-dency will be to increase the danger by setting up a false security, as the combined bostile tribes can put ten thousand warriors into the field on short notice:

riors into the field on short notice:

HEADQUARTERS. K. S. M.,

TOPEKA, KANNAS, July 20, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—Having been ordered by the Governor to make every necessary arrangement for the pretection of the frontier settlers of this State against hostile Indians, and assured that if the General Government fails to protect them, the State must do it, I desire to organize a cavairy regiment of twelve companies, to be denominated "Muster Men," who may be piaced in the field by the State in the time of danger, upon an hours notice. Each man enrolled to furnish his own horse, horse equipments, and, if possible, a breach loading rife and revolver. Arrangements are being made to store in the arsenal at Topeka a proper number of cavairy arms, for those who may not be able to fornish their own.

Officers who may be able to offer a company or part of a company for this service, are requested to address me at my headquarters, that an equitable selection of three companies from each Brigade District may be made at once.

Papers in the State are requested to copy.

W. F. CLOUD, Major-General K. S. M.

Personal.

Ambroso Spencer, esq., author of "A Narrative of Andersonville," arrived from Savannah yesterday, on the steamer Missouri, of the Empire Line. Prof. Wm. C. Kenyon, the founder and builder of

Alfred Academy, is under medical treatment in this city, with a fair prospect of reatrengthening his constitution, broken down by excessive labor during mor than a quarter of a COUTHERN INDEPENDENCE OF THE NORTH. - The century.

THE SOUTH. PASISSIPPI.

CONDITION OF THE PR. EDMEN-SECESSITY POR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE BUREAU-RELATIONS OF THE WHITES AND OF THE COLORED PROPLE-STATE OF POLITICAL PRELING.

Vicknowns, Miss. July 18, 1865.

The situation of the freedmen, according to the state ment of The Herald's correspondent, who accompanied Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, is deplorable indeed. my observation has been of a different character. The contract system is the only one that can at present regulate, without injury to the planter or laborer, the labor of the cotton-growing States. While at Helena, Ark, I visited 22 different plantations, including three that are owned and worked by Gen. Gideon Pillow. Wherever owned and worked by Oct. Onson Finest, wherever the Burcau exercises the least authority, there is no conflict between the blacks and whites on the labor question; but every planter with whom I talked said that the removal or discontinuance of the Burcau would result in great injury to the planters and no benefit to the blacks. On the other hand, the blacks assert that the Burcau is the only har between them and a return to a sixten of the only bar between them and a return to a system of Slavery absolutely worse than that which existed before

Slavery absolutely worse than that which existed before the emancipation.

I have noticed that in localities where the freedmen are protected in their interests, they are succeeding better than the whites. In Phillips County, Arkansas, there are 16,000 blacks and 4,000 whites. Of the blacks only three or four owned any property at the beginning of the war the rest being slaves. Now the majority of the merchant of Heiena are blacks, and more than one-half the cotton that is being produced in the country is owned by them Quite a number have leased plantations, and the rest generally are working for half the crop. Although largely in the majority, the colored people are quiet and orderly Capt. Sweeny, the Bureau agent, informs me that of the number of blacks who have been killed by the whites this Spring, he has found, after investigation, but one who was in fault, and that one was under the influence of liquor Many Northern men have told me of outrages committee upon the freedmen, but as they were planting they all de-

The murder at Grenada of the Bureau agent there, and some ten or twelve negroes, is a pretty good indication of what the result would be if the troops and Government officials were removed. I can now count up 153 black men who have been killed by whites in this State and Arkansas during the last seven months, and only three whites who have been killed by negroes, and in two of those three cases the homicide was clearly proven to have been in self-defense. The average rate of wages in this State is \$16 per month; this of course includes board, washing, quarters and medical attendance. The citizens generally express themselves maintereded in the matter of Congressional representation. Most of them say they don't care a d—n whether their representatives are almitted of not, as they have no desire to affiliate with Yankees, say do they wisk to participate is a Government that is both foreign and misus to them. This expression I have heard used at least a thousand times, and that, too, by the representative people of the South.

ana; Freston, of Gen. Wood a stall, who has the direct intercourse with the people of both colors, it me that a bad feeling everywhere exists among the S ern whites towards Northern men and negroes. On other day, while riding out with a lady, within two of this city, two shots were fired at him.

OPEN TREASON THROUGHOUT THE STATE-THE FRESL MEN IN VIRTUAL SLAVERY-OUTRAGES UPON

The following extracts are from letters written in parts of Texas by gentlemen who have long been residents f the State. It is unnecessary to print either their names or the praces at which they live, and we especially refrain from doing so, as the writers are well known in Texas, and are now, on account of their loyalty, in continual

on to shoot negroes as it ever

them.
"The crops are nearly all laid by, and the employers are driving them off without any pay for their labor. There has been at least 50 to me saying they were very doubtful whether the Government ever woold give them any protection. They cannot live in this country.
"Trusting to see better times soon, I remain, &c."

A Caution.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Iribune.

SIR: I am impelled by the recent sad loss of a valu-

able life in our community—a loss severely felt by two of our learned professions, the ministry and medicine—to caution your readers against a habit, which of late years has become too prevalent. Since the discovery of the two anzesthetic agents, chloroform and ether, means by which every one holds in his own hands the power at once to control pain and induce sleep—the temptation has led many sufferers from headache sleep—the temptation has led many sufferers from headache and nervous disorders to recort to the self-administration of these powerful renedies, and too often with a fatal result. The chief danger in such cases lies in death, not from the smastheric, but from suffocation. The patient, becoming unconacious, either may fall forward upon his face burying it in the pillow, or by retaining the handkerchief in position over the nose and smouth, may fatally obstract the respiration. Your readers should understand that the danger against which I caution them is not a slight one. The victims to such indiscretions are more numerous than the public are aware. But lately the medical profession of London was called to mourn one of the ablest contributors to aural science, who lost his life by experimenting on himself with chloroform and prussic acid. I warn any of your readers, who may be in the habit of tampering with amethetics in this way, that though the mode of death be a pleasant one, they have no right to incur a risk which this information must make evident to them.

New York, July 31, 1869.**

MEDICUS.**

BROOKLYN FINANCES .- Since the City Council of Brooklyn have asked the Board of Health to borrow money to clean their streets, the following statement may prove of in terest. It shows the amount of money in the treasury to the credit of the different Wards, to be appropriated to cleaning the streets and repairing wells and pumps, on January 1, 1866, with the expenditures from January 1 to June 30, and the balance in the treasury at the latter date:

WARD.	Balance, Jan. 1, 1866.	Expended, Jan. 1 to June 30.	Balance, June 30.
First		6 1,836 65	€ 1,871 96
		2,603 49	1,896 51
Second		2,411 24	2,356.27
Third	THE CHARGE THE CO.	2,048 30	1,338 69
Febria	O MICH OIL	1,805 24	1,196 74
Fifth		2,718 72	2,631 29
Sixth		2,606 27	1,424 40
Seventh	4,030 67	1,021 68	478 30
Eighth		1,021 00	
Ninth	3,412 72	1,816 50	1,596 22
Tenth	4,616 60	2,835 66	780 94
Eleventh	5,295 67	2.426 45	2,809 (2)
Twelfth	2,035.16	640 46	1,395 40
Thirteenth	4,384 10	3,140 15	1,243 95
Fourteenth	3,747.73	1,851.84	1.895 89
Fifteenth	1,810 25	577 17	1,233 08
Sixteenth	3,000.00	1.828.33	1,171 67
Seventeenth		1,134 (3	700.51
Eighteenth		4/7 11	92.89
Nineteenth		1,508.70	619.11
Ninetpentition		3,379 99	323 10
Twentieth	4,040 03	25000.00	
		A. 10. 1077 107	**** ADD 105

ART IN WASHINGTON.

THE CONCRESSIONAL IDEA OF ART-WHO IS MISS VINN! HEAM-AN ARTIST WITH A TALENT FOR LOD-DVING-THE ART OF SPEECH-MAKING-THE STATUS OF LINO'N-SUMMER AS A CONNOISSEUR-THE EAD

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1866 The disussion last flight, in the Senate, on the bill

s give a sang women by the name of Vinnie Ream a commission to bke a full length, life-size strine of Mr. Lincoln for the sumf \$10,000, was very interesting, and I think I canthe public ioney is wasted, a fact of which, perhaps, we do not need istration, and it is even a more marked example that that of the commission given to Mr. Poweil last year offe ignorance of the members of Congress on the subject of 4; and, worse than their ignorance, which is place they ato occupy.

I dure sapere may be people who would think the

statue of Frident Lincoln; but that the country would excomissio, ad not intrust so important a matter to raw and ake has bemade! Ten thousand deliars have been promsed by Grament for a statue, to be made by a young girl third-rate is in plaster of some of the Senators and repreall the product is needed of her utter incompetency for the

great talent Robbying, and the number and energy of her that telent," quote from memory, and am only sure of his menning, but is the whole story in a nutshell.

Mr. Summende two speeches; one, in his turn, against the approprion; the other, in support of a very proper amendment the original bill made by Mr. Edmunds of Vermont, and in by to some personal criticisms upon himself speech was av and ignorant performance, quite fit to go One Senatoriade personal accusations against Mr. Sum ner in a Withat must have been as disagreeable to what he a then to remark, incidentally, that he should hat expected better things of that Senator. Fut that he lended blusself very ably from Mr. Nes-mith's charge depreciating American artists and praising the works foreigners. Everybody who knows anything all that lay in spower to help American artists. He was the first who ramized Crawford's talent; and it has nothing to do with thougstion that he greatly enggerated that fact that the are Americans enough of tried and proved name as that ofe man he should prefer to intrust the work

in the morning t Miss Ream's worrying had secured her a majority, and the was a hopeless case when the session was

as myself.

The diseatisfaction in the expression of loyality by the delection of population is very decided and plain. On the day when the colored population is very decided and plain. On the day when the colored men and women were in procession around the United States flag they were annoyed by persons loudly expressing contempt of them.

"No demonstration of respect for the Fourth of July is shown here to-day by any but the blacks. I do not write this in order that very stremnous measures may be enacted here, for while every paper in the State fetcety Flake's Bullities for while every paper in the State fetcety Flake's Bullities for while every paper in the State fetcety Flake's Bullities for the least most long and the specific of the negroes are acting well. I believe from the scarcity of labor that its a matter that must be left to regulate itself. It cannes the planters to be very wistful for ferrigin labor, but their ideas in the matter all partake of old Slavery. Laborers that come the nearest to slaves would be preferred.

"To go to Europe and there make contracts for not less less that own the nearest to slaves would be preferred.

"To go to Europe and there make contracts for not less less that one the nearest to slaves would be preferred.

"To go to Europe and there make contracts for not less less that one the nearest to slaves would be preferred.

"To go to Europe and there make contracts for not less less that one the nearest to slaves would be preferred.

"To go to Europe and there make contracts for not less less that one the nearest to slaves would be preferred.

"To go to Europe and there make contracts for not less less that law is the state law to get control of the theorem and also of the negro, who evidently during our present interrupts.

"One freedman was it liked on last Saturday, unother was stabled on last Monday near this place. Eight shots passed through the building in which the freedman was in that was been sent to him nearly as common to shoot negroes as it ever to whip them. farrage will be neved from the great staircase; Crawford and Persico wil descend from the Capitol steps; and the freece in ti dome, which makes the dislocation of our necks a ell-deserved penalty for looking at it will be white-wast out of sight, but these things will not be until we have all sched a point in advance of where we are at present in the tier of art. We shall have artists who can make really fistatues, and paint pictures worthy to be put in the National pitol, and when we get such they will never he outgrown Miss Ream, now that she has secured the money which is thably all she sought, need not take too sch pains with I statue. Its fate is foredoomed; and, in fact, even to securits pedestal for the few brief years that may be allotted it, e were best to have it hewed out at once, for, in three years me, an advance in culture equal to that made in the last the will make its very acceptance doubtful. There is one disreeable fact which makes this choice of an

unfit person for nighly important work explicable. Miss Ream secured thicommission by a long Winter's work in lobbying. It has in kept very secret, and was known nothloubying. It has in kept their ears very wide open. Ing about by thosers who kept their ears very will that it was not likely to meet much ver at the hands of the press if once such an absurd propositi got abroad. And thus, instead of Copgress throwing thehole matter open to the knowledge of all our artists, inviting competition, or, what would have been perfectly proper, oing upon some well-known man to make the statue. It is give away like a cake to a child. The House has shown twice thense of the Senate in calling upon Henry K. Brown to make statue of Scott, for no man in the country is better able, and , shall have something we need not be ashamed to show; it, it is probably no credit to the House, for they approved thout so much as winking, the appropriation for Miss Ream These things ought to be remedied, and the friends of art out not to let such ignorant and hasty legisiation as this be rgotten. As for the artists, they can de but little. The gomen among them are too modest to stir in the matter, fan Quincy Ward lobbying! and we see in Mr. Powell's case, in that of Mr. Clark Mills, that Miss

Vinnie Ream can teh the bad ones nothing.

Mr. Howard weaned his argument a good deel by insisting upon it, that norman can do anything great in art or literature. How grt they can do we cannot yet tell, but we have no right test limits. What Miss Ream may do in 15 years, if she studs and works in earnest, I do not presume to say; all I urge ithat she has done nothing yet which would justify any orin giving her any commission whatever, except for the sake encouraging her; and that, seeing we have several men withave done passably good work. Congress had no right to let sincompetent person carry off as a mere reward for persisted oblying a price that of right belonged

An accident octrred at St. Louis lately, which has passed a theory at has been held immutable for many size. Derive the key hunder storm in that city, on the passed, Angula trata, while lying on a feather bad, on r material substance was struck ***** \$77,741 22 \$39,277 97 \$25,463 25 by lightning and inputly killed.

CANADA.

THE CABLE EXCITEMENT IN THE GANADIAN CAPITAL THE CONFLORRATION BUSINESS.

A telegram from Montreal yesterday (Sunday), informed

us of the laying of the Atlantic cable, and the excitement

This is the fallest explanation given, so far, of the in-

This is no interest and the cuttons of Government.

The debate was adjourned until Tuesday, and on Thursday a note will be taken on the resolutions. From what attorner Governi Weat said you will see that a Confederate Parliament cannot meet before April.

From Fort Eine we get the news of an irruption of the Barbardans upon our western frontier. First report said they were over the Ningara in order. Second report by a

soi; and the first valuare will hap its wings with decign, and the Subburst flag will wildly wave in a field of blood, and there will be a loud short on one side, and a weak short on the other, and one side will charge and the other will ron a sy; but which of the two is to win time will abow. Take heed of the 13th Battalion, oh, Barbarians, and now the state of the

THEIR USES, VALUE, AND ADAPTATION-THE PROCESS UNDER WHICH THE PAPER PASSES-HOW THE PAPER IS DRIED-THE CUTTING-MACHINE-THE APPARENT STITCHING PROCESS-ITS FINAL COM-PLETION.

neral among gentlemen; and ludies are also beginning to use m to a great extent. In hot weather, such us we have a when an ordinary collar droops and withers into the consist, ency of a wet napkin or towel, it may be a good thing to know er collars, there are probably but lew individuals

ble " Duddy Hice," one of the fathers of negro minstrelsy, who

life and as usual his enterprising proclivines succeeded. Imimprove upon the collars thus introduced. The "patent" is a dodge, a mere fiction of the trade, and is only introduced to deter others from entering on the like business. Many of these sham patents have been infringed upon but as yet no action has been taken at law to prevent such infringements. However, the collar, which introduced a slip of masiin in its con-struction is a notable exception to this rule, and is clearly and

explicitly protected by these letters patent. The various processes under which the paper passes, and those which each sheet undergoes, before finally turned out a perfect collar, are exceedingly interesting. The paper used is expressly manufactured for the purpose; for the best collars, the pure and best linen stock is used; and varies in weight from 75 to 150 pounds to the ream, according to the quality of

the collar desired to be produced.

The first process to which the paper. Edesigned for collar making, is subjected, is that of string. The paper is spread out upon the table, and a thick coat of sixing is spread evenly over its surface by a young women, who uses a fine brush for that purpose. Sizing is a glutinous substance, made of French chalk, glue or gam, and white wax. When an unusually fine gioss is desired to be produced, a little arsenic is added to the sizing, so little as to be quite uninjurious, and in the manufac thre of what are known as "perspiration proof collars," a solution of India rubber is introduced.

After being properly sized, the sheets are hung up to dry previous to being sent to the embossing machine. This machine is simply three heavy iron rollers, revolving upon each other with great speed, and producing a great amount of frie tion. The center, and largest roller is covered with a thick smooth soft pad, made of cotton. Through this great machine the sized sheets are passed, and they come out in a highly glased shiring condition. So rapidly are the revolutions made by these friction rollers, and so great the friction produced, that they become heated to a degree, which ferbids the laying on o hands. The sheets are new ready for the cutting machine.

A sharp cutting knife, of the exact shape and size of the co iar-pattern, is inserted in the machine, and ten or a dozen sheets of the prepared paper fed beneath it. The knife deacends with great force, cutting through the paper, and bringing out as many perfectly out collars as there are sheets of paper. The same machine is used for cutting all sizes of colars, and also cuffs, but for each new pattern a new knife must be specially made. The collars are now in the rough. They have ceased to be simply sheets of paper, and a few more touches will fit them for use.

The stitching process is that of giving the sollar an appa-

rent stitching ornamentation around the edges. For this pur pose an embosser is used. This tool is made the exact shape and size of the cellar, which stamps dots along the edges of the collar, rendering a good imitation of stitching-work. This is placed in a light upright machine, which rises and falls very rapidly. A girl site by, and every time the tool is raised she slips a plain collar under, and as it rises she with draws it, nicely "stitched," and inserts another. In the factory visited there were 20 of these machines, all in simultaneous operation, and each tended by an interesting little woman. To thus feed and each tended by an interesting little woman. To thus feed through the machine 10,000 collars per diem is considered a fair day's work for an operator. The collar now passes to the button-holing process. Three upright little shafts contain each a little knife, made the size of the button-hole, the shafts being so adjusted as to cut one hole in the middle of the collar. and one at each end. These work rapidly up and down, a girl "feeding" the collars through it at the rate of 1,000 an hour.
From this machine, the collar goes to the folder. This is still another machine, which, as rapidly as the girl can "feed" it, seizes the collar, and by a sort of "jack-knife" operation, folds it over at the proper place, as some gentlemen are wont to have their collars "surned down," over their cravats. Still another girl "feeds" it through another little machine, where a alight little roller presses lightly exactly upon the fold, press alight little roller presses lightly exactly upon the fold pressing it down amosthly and evenly. In this machine a little
brass tongue inacris tizelf between the folds of the collar, so
that it shall not be pressed down too tightly, but have space
enough to admit the cravat between the folds without wrinkling. This machine lends its aid to the completion ling. This machine leads its aid to a long table, where
of the collar, and passes it to a long table, where
The New-Bedford Mercury reports the taking of Sal still more girls sort over the many thousands thus | h firnished them, easing away the spoint ques, and The it title "the fastort jake per

snipping here, and cutting there, the good and passable colla with delicate aclasors to rid those not quite perfect of any little eccentricities produced by the various machines. These are cols also count the collers and pack them in snug

boxes, each holding ten or more collars.

All these various machines are run by steam, so them at very great speed; and girls are exclusively employed to sitend to there. The ages of these girls vary from 10 to 30, or 22 years of age.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS

Lewisburg University.

This University was established in 1846, under direction of Stephen W. Taylor, LL-1D. offerward Penalded of Madison University, in this State. It has been successful from the start. Last year its receipts more than met its lisbilities. It has a property valued at \$340,000 clear of se-cumbrance. Its friends have contributed \$100,000 to the

. In 1862 the wi

Commencement at Bowdoin College

BRUKSWICK, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1884. Commencement festivities at Bowdoin College are pro-

The Rev. Dr. Harris, of Bangor, will undoubtedly be

A SERIES OF THEFTS BY A BOY .- About a week since Mr. William H. Kipp, the Secretary of the Raltic First Insurance Company, whose office is located at No. 650 Broad-way, discovered that a number of their insurance policies and

THE LATE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE THIRTERNTE WARD.—Yesterday Justice Mansfield proceeded to the recludence of Officer Patrick Kearney, No. 151 Autorney-st., and

Officer Drake of the Fifteenth Precinct arrested John Healey. one of the watchmen at the New-York Hotel, on the complaint one of the watchmen at the New-York Hotel, on the complaint of Frederick Tupper, one of the guests. The complainant states that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult he looked at his watch, and saw the prisoner standing in the hall. Two hours later John Keily, a boy in the employ of the complainant, came into his room, and was desired to consult the watch and teil him the time. The watch, rained at \$200, and a wailet containing \$57, were missing. The key of complainant's room was subsequently found in room No. 74. From these facts he suspected the watchman to be the third and caused his arrest as above. The prisoner denies his guilt is the most positive manner. Justice Dodge committed him for trial.

Non-Episcopal Methodist Preachers' meeting, held in the Attorney-st. M. P. Church, on Monday last, the following was

Attorney-st. M. P. Church, on Monday has, the bottom unanimously passed:

Randeed, That the success attending the laying of the Subrastine Telegraphic Cable between the Old and New World, which has just been accomplished, by which the two continents have been united, and distance, so far as the transmission of news is concerned, annulaised, its assubject of profound cratified, and that we greatly replocuted the property of the state of the sta

on Monday evening. July 30, for Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Pirst Division, in place of Gen. Yates, resigned, at which Col. Louis Barger, commanding the 5th Regiment, was unanimously elected to fill such vacaner. Cola. Conkling, Ward and Bendix were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable testimonial to be presented to Brigadier, Gen. Yates, late commander of the Brigadia.

arther endowment, within a few months. During the year its students have been as follows

reroises:
the eventur, the Theta Alpha and Euspian Societies half
anniversory. The orator was the Rev. George Date
of anniversory.

liege was broken up for a time, and Professor rehed together to the Maryland hae, to defe-ding Lee's threatened raid.

Commencement festivities at Howdon Conge are percentified in the Rev. Dr. Woods, L.L. D., the Rev. John Pike, D. D.; the Rev. Egbert C. Smyth, D. D.; Warner F. Webster, A. M.

The Rev. Dr. Woods to-day sent in his resignation at President of the College, and it was accepted and referred to the Committee of the Board.

chosen his successor.

Brunswick, Me., August t.—No President was chosen by the Board of Bowdoin College at their adjourned meeting this evening. They will meet again to act on the subject on the scoond Friday of November. President Woods held his usual levee this evening for the last time.

way, discovered that a number of their insurance policies and been stolen. He notified Detective Barker of the 15th Precinct of the occurrence, and yesterday the odicor arrested. John McKenny, aged its years, who was in the employ of the company, and three companisons named Benjamin Levi, aged it years, who was arrested some time since for having stolen a watch from Tiffany & Co., and sent to the House of Refugge Leander Hooper, aged 16 years; and James Hennessey, aged 17 years. After his arrest, McKluney confessed that for some months past he has been in the habit of taking the policies of various persons who insured in the Baltic company, and then pocketing their premiums in the name of the company, and then pocketing the proceeds. The amount that will probably amount to a much barger sum. McKinney, his companious, also arrested, and a number of others it in claimed were in the habit of meeting nightly at asloos in Sixthave, near Thirty second-six, where they were in the habit of playing bagatelic and other games, and here they discussed the more feasible method of raising money by swinding their amployers and others. The prisoners are alleged to they received a portion of the money obtained by McKennay. The evidence against Hennessey was not sufficient to warrant his detention, and he was accordingly discharged. The

dence of Officer l'atrick Kearney. No. 151 Attorney-st. and took his affidavit as to the manner and cause of his being shoe on the night of the 20th uit. On the night in question, while the officer was passing the corner of Delaucey and Ridgesia, one of a party of rowdies named Owen Dermody first as him, the ball taking effect in the left breast, causing a sevary wound. Dermody was arrested soon after and committed to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. In his added to the second the second transport of the second tr ALLEGED THEFT BY A WATCHMAN.-Yesterdap

THE ATLANIC CABLE AND THE CHURCHES .- At the

STATE BRIGADE ELECTION.—An election was held